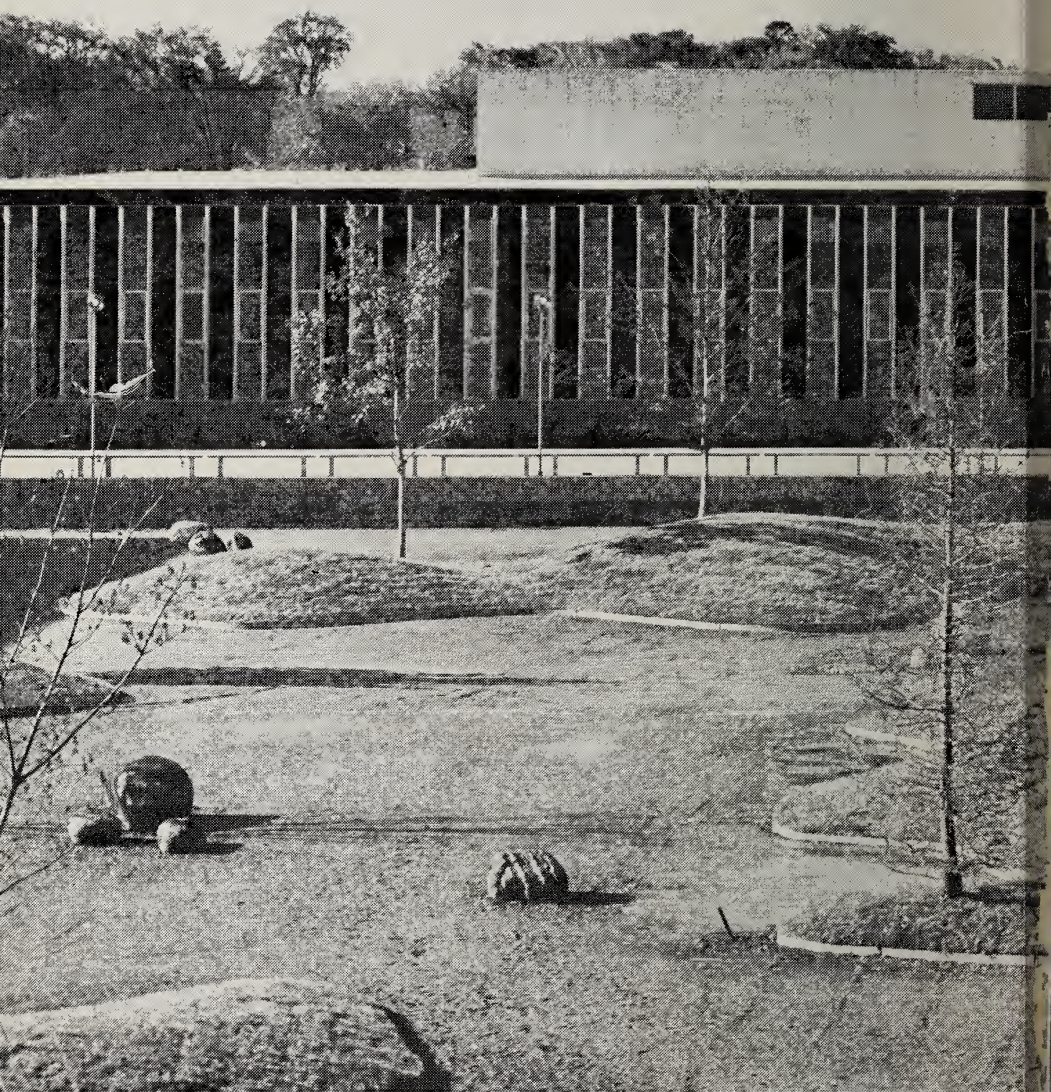


THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT

CARLETON  
UNIVERSITY

OTTAWA

1958-1959





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REPORT

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# I: REPORTS

## REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

In the still of post-examination time in May, Carleton University moved to its new campus on the Rideau River. With the precision of a well-planned military operation, over 40,000 volumes disappeared from the old building and were marshalled on their allotted shelves in the new Maxwell MacOdrum Library. The administration offices closed at the end of one working day on First Avenue and opened the next on the new campus. Science professors who for some months had been dividing their time between the two locations moved their last equipment to the Henry Marshall Tory Science Building. At the beginning of June, all summer courses opened at the new site. Only arts professors had to work from their old offices as they prayed with the rest of the University that the new Norman Paterson Hall would not be delayed much beyond indicated completion dates, and would be at least partially ready for the opening of classes in September.

I think Carleton people had a sense of excitement and of new opportunity in actually starting to use the new buildings into which so much planning and effort by the University, and support from its friends and the public, had gone. Feelings of exasperation at construction delays, or concern about initial imperfections, seemed small beside the thrill of beginning to work on the superb new campus, with all its possibilities for the future.

In 1958-59, the enrolment of full-time students at Carleton rose to 752, an increase of nearly 15% over the previous year. Another 1000 took regular university courses on a part-time basis, mostly after five o'clock. A substantial increase in the number of evening part-time students was a further indication of the value of this kind of opportunity for learning which Carleton is one of the few Canadian universities to provide on a large scale. We plan to continue offering these undiluted

university courses in the evening, providing a means by which quite a number of students obtain degrees, even though this work is not taken into consideration in the federal or provincial government grants which the University receives. Summer courses for university credit in 1958 had a registration of 400. Extension courses during the year drew approximately some 1000. Thus, during the year 1958-59, Carleton provided instruction of one kind or another for over 3,000 people.

One hundred and twenty-six students graduated with bachelors' degrees, 11 with honours. Of the total 69 were in arts, 33 in science, 17 in commerce, and seven in journalism. Three degrees of master of arts in public administration were awarded.

At convocation on 22 May, the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*, was conferred on the Very Reverend Henri François Légaré O.M.I., M.A., D.ès Soc. Sc.; on the Honourable Norman M. Paterson, F.C.G.S.; and on Professor Frank Hawkins Underhill, M.A., F.R.S.C. Professor Underhill gave the convocation address.

New appointments effective in 1958-59 brought the full-time faculty to 66. Another 33 instructors taught on a part-time basis. A new full professor and an added lecturer gave a new impetus to the department of geology. The appointment of a new associate professor brought the political science group to the point of being one of the largest and strongest in Canada. The department of religion began regular work; and the teaching of Russian was put on a full-time basis. Other new positions added strength in history, psychology, mathematics, philosophy, and classics. Two new appointments were made in the School of Engineering which was giving the first two years of a new four-year course, and preparing to move into the third year. All these steps, which had been previously planned, contributed toward a further rounding out of teaching power.

As the University started to work in its new buildings, it began to move at the same time into a new financial phase. In the past several years Carleton has very rightly concentrated its current financial resources on the essence of a university—its teaching staff. For its size, it has been able to devote relatively large amounts to attracting and holding good faculty members, partly because it had proportionately low plant operating expenditures for the old buildings. The old premises, however, had become completely inadequate for the size of the



student body and for the amount and kind of work that was being carried on. With the move to the new buildings, Carleton has to face plant operating costs corresponding to those of other universities with adequate physical facilities. It must, at the same time, maintain and develop the quality of its teaching staff and build it further for the future; its expenditures directly on instruction must continue to grow if it is to meet effectively the calls on it in the coming years.

For the year ending June 30, 1959, expenditures exceeded income by \$60,827, although there was an increase in the provincial government grant from \$225,000 in the previous year to \$325,000; an increase in federal grants to universities, announced last August, which amounted to \$229,906.89 in the case of Carleton; an increase in fees; and the new facilities were not yet in full operation.

In 1959-60, the University faces a heavy operating deficit. The provincial grant will be \$400,000, an increase which is much appreciated although the University thought it had made a good case for \$475,000; there seems no possibility of an increase in the federal grants during the year; the University has again reluctantly raised fees. But essential expenditures will exceed income in sight by over \$180,000. At the same time, the University will also be going into debt to complete its present building programme.

In this situation, commitments for expenditures have been carefully pruned, and some developments which in themselves are desirable and seem well justified have been dropped or postponed. At the same time, the University believes that it must spend the necessary money, even if it has not the funds in hand, to continue essential growth in its academic strength. It has an obligation to continue providing teaching of high quality to its present students. It also believes it has a duty set by the future needs in this province and in Canada as a whole to develop its capacities and qualities for the times ahead. It is convinced that it is all-important not only to provide some university teaching for the flood of young Canadians who will be coming out of the high schools in the 1960's, but to be able to provide them—those who are suited—with real opportunities for excellence.

To support its teaching, and the broadening and deepening of it, Carleton has two main sources of income: government grants, both provincial and federal; and student fees. It has no endowment funds to

speak of. In the past year, citizens of Ottawa, through the Friends of Carleton and the Corporation Annual Giving programmes, have provided substantial help for the operations of the University. Apart from the very tangible help of their dollars, their generosity is a great encouragement to the University; but their gifts will be far from bridging the gap.

The problem, unanswered at the present moment, is to find the resources for a young university, insistent on high standards, to develop its strength in teaching and research adequately for the tasks ahead. Substantial further increases in fees would simply cut off more of our able young people from higher education, and tend to defeat what should be one of the main purposes of our times. The answer must lie in an increase in general public support through government channels combined with an increase in support through private channels; and the necessary increase in the former would be only a minute fraction of the total public expenditures.

The Board of Governors of Carleton, in budgeting for a deficit in the coming year, is in effect expressing its belief in higher education, and its realization of the needs ahead. It is taking a risk, in the confident hope that public understanding of the requirements of university education will before long catch up with the intensity of the needs.

Public attention on universities often seems to centre on physical facilities. Buildings, of course, are very important, but they do not make the institution. A university, first and foremost, consists of its people and their work. Vital as the new campus is, it is the faculty who make the university of the present, and who will make that of the future. Carleton already has a stronger teaching staff than is realized by some people not familiar with the standards of teaching and scholarship at the University. An interesting indication of recognition by other academic people in Canada was the fact that eight members of the Carleton faculty were invited to give papers or preside at sessions at the meetings of the Canadian learned societies in Saskatoon in June. Also significant were the offers of appointments made by other universities to members of the Carleton staff, in most cases at higher salaries. Happily, none was accepted this year.

Salary scales for 1958-59 were increased as outlined in Dr. Bissell's Report last year, and the changes kept Carleton still among the top

half dozen in the lists of salary ranges paid by Canadian universities. For 1959-60, although it had previously been hoped to complete a three-year programme of substantial increases, it has been possible to raise the floor salaries in the ranges only by modest amounts because of the financial situation. New minimum salaries will be: lecturer, \$5000; assistant professor, \$6400; associate professor, \$8300; professor, \$9600. In addition to considerations of fairness to the staff, and comparisons with salaries paid in other occupations, Carleton has reason for concern in substantial increases that will be going into effect in some other Canadian universities during the next year or two, and in the likelihood that it will drop down in the national comparison. Some universities in areas where provincial grants in relation to size of student bodies seem to be higher, will be moving their salary scales ahead quite sharply. If Carleton were to lose good faculty members for salary reasons, it would be extremely unfortunate. Over the long run, to hold good staff of the quality it wants, Carleton has to provide salary scales and facilities for work comparable with other institutions with strong standards. In addition, there is the vital national need over the next twenty years of attracting a sufficient number of the ablest minds in Canada to university teaching and research.

In expansion of the teaching staff for 1959-60, it has also been necessary to follow a policy of limited advance, and hold new positions to those urgently needed. New posts have been created in philosophy, economics, chemistry, sociology, and geology to help round out the work of these departments. A full-time appointment in Spanish has been made for the first time. Dr. John Ruptash, B.Sc. (Alberta), M.A.Sc., Ph.D. (Toronto), has been appointed Director of the School of Engineering, and an assistant professor added as the new course moves into its third year.

Some other growth has also become essential at this stage in the development of the University. The work now being carried on at Carleton demands more books; and more books in turn call for more people for ordering, cataloguing, and circulating. We have had to increase substantially our purchases of books, and staff to handle them. On the science side, work has reached a point where there has been a loss of time with senior men doing work which could be done by more junior people. A small increase in the provision of technical help



should more than proportionately help the work of the science departments.

In 1959-60, Carleton will add to its strength in teaching and in research, although not to the extent it should be to prepare for the needs of the coming years. We can say, however, that it has solidly established work in the main disciplines of the arts and sciences; that in addition it has proficiency of its own in its special fields of journalism and public administration, and a strong commerce course; and that its new degree programme should be a very interesting contribution to engineering education in Canada. I believe its first purpose in the years immediately ahead should be to continue to strengthen itself in the central areas, and in its specially chosen fields; to attract and hold good teachers and scholars, and to provide them with the books and equipment and assistance which are essential to their work.

The University will need further buildings as soon as possible. One urgent need is for further construction to provide additional office space for arts professors, and for a good-sized lecture hall. Another pressing need is for student residences. Already nearly 30 percent of Carleton students come from out of town, and have to live for the most part with individual families in the city. Their work, and the whole university life, would benefit greatly by their being able to live in residence. Students whose homes are in Ottawa would also benefit through the enrichment of the life of the whole university which would come with residences.

Some particular sectors of work seem to call for careful thought in the months ahead. Strong honours courses are offered by a number of departments at the present time, but a disappointingly small number of students are taking them. Too few of the young men and women coming to Carleton seem to realize the value—and the interest—of the studies in depth offered by honours work. The extra year usually involved probably deters quite a number who have the necessary capacity. Unfortunately, many do not seem to appreciate the value to them later in life of an honours degree, and the knowledge, experience, and mental development that comes with it. It is not to depreciate the ordinary B.A. or B.Sc., which at Carleton are strong, to say that in a number of cases able individuals will have more interesting careers, and make a greater contribution to society if they work at the honours level. I



believe that in Canada we need to bring a larger number of our naturally bright young people into universities, coming with the understanding they will have to work, and in particular to draw larger numbers of the ablest along the road to true excellence.

Carleton has not a formal school or faculty of graduate studies, but offers graduate work in a number of departments. At the present stage, it would be certainly unwise to emphasize graduate work to the extent of weakening undergraduate teaching. But with able staff members interested in research and advanced teaching, graduate studies tend to develop naturally, as they are doing. The University plans to move ahead carefully in this field, where it can be fully confident of quality.

A major concern continues to be the large number of failures in the first two years. It is depressing in May to read the long lists of seemingly bright young people who have missed their year, and in some cases have ended their chances for a university education. The problem is shared by other Canadian universities, and there seems to be no ready solution. Studies so far seem to indicate that raising our required standard in senior matriculation for admission to second year Carleton would keep out quite a number who later fail. It would, however, also keep out a fairly large number who later find themselves at the University and do quite well. On the other hand, there are a considerable number of university failures among students who come in with at least third class standing in senior matriculation. This year the required standing in junior matriculation for admission to the first year at Carleton is being raised to 60 percent. It is hoped that this change will reduce the failure rate in the first year at Carleton, since the casualties were particularly heavy among those with low pass standings in junior matriculation.

The University plans to continue careful studies of the whole failure problem. It does appear that many of those who fail are not lacking in the native intelligence necessary for university studies, but simply do not work hard enough. The greater freedom at a university presents a challenge to them, and therefore a self-responsibility, greater than they have known before. Starting this year, the University will experiment with arrangements for more direct personal meetings on an individual basis between faculty members and students in their first year at the University, in the hope that in this way more will earlier

gain an understanding of the demands of university work and its satisfactions for those who throw themselves into it.

Some people have the idea that a university is run by its president. In fact, of course, it is run by itself: by its faculty, its Senate, its Board of Governors, and to some extent by its students. The president is in the middle of it all. I have found this an exciting position to be in, and at Carleton a very pleasant one. The faculty is vigorous and devoted; the Board understanding and courageous; the officers keen and hard-working; the students lively and responsible. And good friends of the University bring warm support from outside. To all of these I am grateful for their kindness to a new president. Together they give Carleton its quality of today, and its promise for tomorrow.

A. D. DUNTON,  
*President and Vice-Chancellor*

## DIVISIONAL REPORTS

### Report of the Dean

The increase in enrolment and the progressive transference of academic facilities to the Rideau River Campus during the year 1958-59 lent a special urgency to tasks of overall academic review and evaluation. In one sense this is an unending process: various groups of academic watchdogs survey matters of curriculum, instruction, admission, progress in course, honours standing, library requirements, and student aid. Committees of the Faculty Board have been accustomed to ponder these questions, from month to month, occasionally from week to week, since the first beginnings of the University; and the somewhat astringent democracy of full meetings by the Board has only added to the searching character of enquiry and justification. The Committee on Organization, an outgrowth of what began as a sort of striking committee, now elected by full vote of the faculty, has carefully reviewed the terms of reference of all the standing committees, and has mapped out much of the shape of faculty organization to come, especially in terms of relations with the administration, of duties of departmental chairmen, and of the fullest use of regular "channels of communication." In these necessary pursuits, all participants have been warned, by one of the most alert of their colleagues, against the perils of mere jargon. It is safe to add, that good humour has been both solvent and accompaniment for the most formal deliberative proceedings.

The principal academic outreach has been in what is popularly called "penetration in depth." With the inception of a new department of religion (as a direct outgrowth of discussions at the Spring Conference of Faculty Board in 1958); the placing of Russian on a basis of full-time (day) instruction; and the prospective advancement of Spanish to a similar status in 1959-60, the compass of academic courses may be regarded as being very nearly complete. Henceforth there may well be refinements, and possibly some further divisions of courses, in the

sense of greater penetration in upper-year classes; but in the present levels of enrolment, the number of courses may reasonably be regarded as being now rounded out. New appointments to the teaching departments are likely to reflect this emphasis. There will still be a continuing interest in the unusual as well as in the imaginative; but all of the Carleton experience reinforces the conviction that sound scholarship and discriminating teaching are inescapable foundations; that people are more important than calendar descriptions; and a healthy tradition of liveliness more animating than any given set of rules.

The problem of recruitment of staff is also still pressing, in the sense that the supply of junior or beginning instructors is tenuous, and uneven by subject fields. Though the encouragement now available for pre-doctoral candidates in the humanities and social sciences is substantially greater than it has ever previously been, the way towards a doctoral qualification frequently is unreasonably prolonged. If the experience of the Harvard Graduate School is any guide, a good master's degree may become as useful a first preparation for academic teaching as an attenuated Ph.D. There is perhaps no absolute shortage of available candidates, but there is a scarcity of the stamp of people we have tried to attract to Carleton; and the attraction thus far has had a surprising degree of stability and permanence about it. The permanent faculty has been encouraged with moderate provisions for leave of absence (to complete doctoral or other studies in progress) or for assisted study leave at the post-doctoral level; and though the provisions have never been regarded as automatic in their application, they have in practice been accorded generously. The incidental advantages of being able to invite distinguished scholars to join our ranks for a year at a time have also been very marked.

In curricular terms, there has been a strong set of our academic tide towards a more clearly-defined supervisory oversight of students in the first, and especially in the second, academic year. Ideally, we should put more emphasis on written work, as a means of encouraging clarity, precision, and vigour in expression; and we should somehow draw out the latent resources which now, frequently blossoming in third and fourth years, are too often hidden or obscured at an earlier stage. We are proposing steps for 1959-60 which we hope will add to the general competence and academic worth of all our undergraduates.



We have also reviewed, with some searchings of heart, what once was envisaged as "a common second year." It is not entirely easy to steer a course between strict prescription (which has tended to be the rule in the first two years in each degree programme), and wide freedom of choice in third and fourth years (which has become a matter for prescription by the "major" department). It will henceforward be possible to postpone certain subjects which have been regarded as a usual part of the second year requirements, and to substitute for these courses other courses within the area of the student's special interest. One immediate effect will be to enable a measure of "sampling" in the social sciences. In the past this has technically been possible but has never been much publicized; and the sequel will be followed with interest. The present requirements in arts specify English and philosophy together with at least a second year in a language other than English and at least one course in the natural sciences.

After careful study by the departments concerned, and by the Committee on Graduate Studies, it has been determined to extend the opportunities for graduate work at the master's level to embrace the departments of economics, English, French, history, political science, and psychology. The M.A. programme in the School of Public Administration is well established, and in addition to a growing number of full-time candidates within the School, a substantial group of part-time students are now, with permission, pursuing studies at the master's level. Candidates have now been accepted into the graduate programme of the Institute of Canadian Studies. It is hoped that the combination of teaching fellowships (first offered by Carleton in 1959-60) and the increased provision of pre-master's scholarships by the Canada Council and by other agencies, will add to the stream of good graduate material.

The transfer of operations to the Rideau River Campus has brought many visitors, singly and in groups, to inspect the spacious and attractive buildings. High school classes of the senior grades have been conducted around by the Registrar, and various professional bodies have held regional or national meetings in university premises. On the other side, members of the faculty and administrative staffs have entered with skill and enthusiasm into the concern of many of the learned

societies and other professional bodies; and as the appended accounts of publications, public addresses, and other activities will show, they enter into community, regional and national concerns at many levels.

This personal outreach of Carleton has always been important. In recent years it has been reinforced for the benefit of a public beyond the National Capital area, by a striving for excellence in university publications of all kinds. Mr. Paul Arthur, consultant to the National Gallery of Canada, has turned his singular talents to the design and format of all our printed materials, and has brought them to the highest level of visual and aesthetic effectiveness. This outward sign has merely kept pace with the attempt to provide programmes of high intellectual and cultural worth open to the community. The third series of lectures in the Living Tradition series maintained the distinguished standard of two earlier seasons; the lectures given by Professor Frank R. Scott on "Civil Liberties and Canadian Federalism" attracted a lively audience; the series on The West Indies Federation introduced us to many facets of this newest nation in the Commonwealth; and the three Chamber Concerts brought great delight to substantial numbers of Carleton's friends who have supported this musical activity from the beginning. We shall be hard put to find on the Rideau River Campus an atmosphere as charming as the now "old" library (ca. 1951) has provided during the past eight years.

Visitors from abroad have shared their experiences with both faculty and student groups, and have given occasional public lectures. Mention may be made of visits by Sir Kenneth Clark, Chairman of the Arts Council of Great Britain; Earl de la Warr, Chairman of Council, The Royal Commonwealth Society; Sir Charles Arden-Clarke, formerly Governor of the Gold Coast, and first Governor-General of Ghana, and Lady Arden-Clarke; Professor Frederick Alexander, Canada Council Fellow from the University of Western Australia; Mr. Pierre Viala, well-known French actor; Professor François Perroux, learned economist of the Collège de France; Mr. Angel Sagaz, Counsellor, Embassy of Spain; Mr. Henry B. Ross, Co-ordinator for Canada, Woodrow Wilson Foundation Fellowships; and Professor Emil Dovifat, Director of the Institute of Communications, University of West Berlin.

The Spring Conference of the Faculty Board, held at White Forest

Lodge, Arundel, Quebec, once again provided the liveliest of forums. Mr. Blair Fraser spoke on the Berlin Crisis, and various members of faculty took part in discussions on graduate studies, the athletic programme, and the curricular outlook. Research papers were presented by professors G. B. Johnston, T. J. S. Cole, and J. S. Tassie; and the President concluded with what is affectionately called the "State of the Union" message.

At the annual conference of learned societies held at the University of Saskatchewan in June, papers were presented by five members of the Faculty Board. The President and the Dean were joined by professors A. M. Beattie and K. D. McRae as delegates to the last meeting of the National Conference of Canadian Universities, and the first meeting of the National Conference of Canadian Universities and Colleges. The President was elected a founding director of the Canadian Universities Foundation (the "executive arm" of NCCUC), and the Dean was elected an original member of the executive committee of the latter body.

During the tenth reunion of that virile band of "Forty-Niners" (graduates of the Class of 1949), I met the authentic student (authentic because the story enters in the film on Carleton University commissioned from Crawley Films Limited) who, arriving at Union Station in 1947 and asking to be driven to Carleton College, found the taxi-driver completely baffled, and a good deal of uncertainty about the probable whereabouts of the then relatively-unknown foundation. There may still be taxi-drivers in the Capital who are uncertain about the location of the Rideau River Campus, but it is fair to say that Carleton University is making an increasing contribution to the academic needs and intellectual concerns of an important part of Canada. The past, with whatever uncertainties and improvisations it has been accompanied, is but prologue to the future. Without writing down the demands, both personal and material, which are certain to be made upon us, we can be sure that an exciting prospect awaits us all.

JAMES A. GIBSON,  
*Dean, Faculty of Arts and Science*

## Report of the Associate Dean

The work and the planning of the science division during the past year have been dominated by the near completion of the Henry Marshall Tory Building. During the second term it was possible to move most of the laboratories to the new site, greatly reducing the congestion at First Avenue. Substantial grants for the purchase of special equipment were received from the National Research Council and the J. P. Bickell Foundation, and experimental research was started, which could not have been done previously on account of the lack of space and proper facilities. In order also to take advantage of the space now available for undergraduate instruction, a considerable amount of equipment was purchased, or made on the premises by the technical staff, so it is expected that during the coming year the laboratory operation will be far more satisfactory.

The second year of the new engineering course has been completed, and the third begins next fall. A considerable effort was required during the past year and the summer to have the third year laboratories ready; electrical, thermodynamical and strength of materials laboratories have had to be provided new, as well as metallurgical and hydraulics. There has been a change of Director of the School of Engineering, Professor Coates being succeeded by Dr. John Ruptash. There will be, however, no change in the main lines of the engineering programme as originally set forth; there will be slight modifications in the first three years, which will still be common to all students, and in the fourth year some reduction of design in favour of more formal courses.

Apart from the change in Director, the engineering department was enlarged by a new appointment for 1959-60. New appointments were also made in the departments of chemistry, geology, and physics, and some sabbatical leaves granted.



A film series on Space Technology was sponsored by the physics department, and attracted a large audience. Distinguished lecturers discussed in film the problems connected with rockets, satellites and space vehicles.

Honours work has been maintained, and a new honours course in geology was established this year. All science departments are keenly interested in graduate studies, and consider that the existence of an active graduate programme is essential for sustaining enthusiasm at the undergraduate level, maintaining research work, and attracting well qualified staff members in the future. With the completion of the new building, such a programme becomes possible, and it is likely that there will be graduate students enrolled in all the science departments next fall. Two students in geology and one in mathematics have been admitted, after careful deliberation, as Ph.D. candidates. A great contribution to the programme has been the establishment by the University of graduate teaching fellowships, and three of these have been awarded for 1959-60 to students in the sciences.

It will be seen that the completion of the new building is of the greatest importance for undergraduate and graduate instruction, and for faculty research. One may therefore expect gains at all levels, as the building comes into full use.

M. S. MACPHAIL,  
*Associate Dean*

## Report of the Registrar

The enrolment of full-time students in 1958-59 showed an increase of 15 percent over the previous year—a continuation of the rising curve which has marked Carleton enrolments for the past four years. The total rose from 656 in 1957-58, to 752, and was attributable to two main sources: (1) the University maintained and somewhat increased its large recruitment of students from the Ottawa-and-district senior matriculation pool, a source which remained approximately the same size as in the previous year; and (2) Carleton continued to show great strength in recruiting from areas outside the Ottawa commuting district—particularly from the rest of Ontario and from Quebec, but also from other Canadian and overseas sources.

This strong upward rise, which in the past five years has carried the university enrolment from a full-time total of 454 to that of 752, should certainly continue in 1959-60 and beyond, as the Ottawa and area matriculation pool sharply increases in size, and the University's reputation continues to grow. The rise placed a considerable strain on the timetable operation and classroom allotment responsibilities of this office last fall, and would in fact have created a student group beyond the capacity of the old college in September, 1959, so that the opening of the new Rideau River Campus meets a great need in this respect.

The full-time enrolment by divisions and schools, in comparison with 1957-58, was as follows:

	<i>1958-59</i>	<i>1957-58</i>
Arts	312	271
Commerce	80	70
Engineering	66	75
Journalism	50	46
Public Administration	13	5

Science	222	182
Special	9	7
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	752	656

Even more striking was the increase in the evening part-time enrolment: from 753 in 1957-58 to 914 in the past year—an increase of 21 percent. This rise in evening enrolment occurred in spite of an increase in fees and the offering of slightly fewer evening courses than in the previous year, and the increased difficulty of obtaining the degree in science in evening courses only. When it is realized that these evening courses are full fee courses, carrying actual or potential academic credit, and running from September to April concurrently with the day division, and with equal quality and requirements demanded, it can be seen how strong the desire for evening study remains an objective of sections of the Ottawa adult population, and how great a service the University has been rendering over the past years.

Of the evening enrolment, 62 percent came from the Civil Service and military services, 15 percent from the teaching community in and about Ottawa, and 23 percent from the employee groups of local industries. There has been a gratifying increase in the number of students sponsored for their studies by their business employer, service branch, or government department. The special programme of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in making available a full year of university studies to a number of its promising young men is a particularly good example of interested and intelligent sponsorship.

The same story of marked strength and rise is reflected in the Carleton summer session. Here the enrolment also grew—from 330 in 1957 to 400 in 1958. As in previous years, the summer school was operated as an evening session, beginning late in May and running until late August, with lectures twice weekly, on Monday and Thursday evenings. On the non-credit study side of university life, the Carleton Extension Programme continued to expand, with a total of 20 courses and public lecture series laid on by the Committee on Adult Education and the sponsoring departments, as well as the Institute of Canadian Studies. It is estimated that approximately one thousand Ottawa citizens made steady use of the extension offerings.

On the research side of this office, a report was issued to Faculty Board in March, 1959, on the performance of several hundred Carleton undergraduates over the years 1956-58 in comparison with their standard of initial performance in the matriculation examinations. This valuable area of study is being expanded during the coming months to include students who entered in 1958, and to carry the whole performance picture through to the graduation of the students under review. Initial returns indicate that "double firsts" in the junior and senior matriculation examinations continue on to perform extremely well at university; that mere "double passes" are very dubious risks; and that a rough correlation undoubtedly exists between matriculation performance and later college performance. Nonetheless, the study indicated enough anomalies in the performance of the spectrum of students extending from "very good" down to "fairly good" (at entrance) to make it extremely difficult to pontificate as to why students fail at university or to forecast unerringly who will succeed and who will fail.

In the coming years, when the number of applicants at the gates of the University can be expected to be very considerably more than can be accommodated, the need will be great for as comprehensive and trustworthy an admission procedure as possible. Since this might well include such additional data about the candidate as the high school principal's letter of reference and the student's performance in a standard college aptitude test, it is obviously useful to know how far a Carleton student's present performance correlates with the college aptitude tests which have been administered here at the University for several years past as a post-registration procedure (for later counselling). This office, in co-operation with the department of psychology, is at present studying the correlation between performance and aptitude scores, and an initial report on the usefulness (or otherwise) at Carleton of this widely-used additional admission device will be issued in early November.

The report of the Student Personnel Officer deals elsewhere with student aid, placement, and housing. There is one aspect of student assistance which, however, should be particularly mentioned here in regard to the size and quality of our student population. An analysis of the academic calibre of incoming students shows clearly that Carle-



ton is obtaining an outstanding share of first class students; but there will continue to be a need of strong entrance scholarships to attract and hold this type of highly able local applicant. Beyond this, there does seem to be a need also to provide expanded scholarship aid to bring to the campus increasing numbers of the able students from the more distant provinces of Canada, from the United States, the Commonwealth, and overseas. Within the last two years, the University has benefitted from the doubling of the value of the Canadian regional scholarships by the Board of Governors, and from such projects as the Colombo Plan and the Canada Council scholarships for foreign graduates. Presumably the new Commonwealth plan will also add a number of students annually to the Carleton community.

However, it is clear that each year a number of potentially valuable foreign students are lost to Carleton because they lack the financial means to begin studies in Canada. It would be useful if extended aid could be made available to really able students in this category by international firms or by inter-governmental agreements, or through increased funds being made available to the World University Service of Canada.

J. A. B. McLEISH,  
*Registrar*

## Report of the Bursar

### *The Financial Record*

For the first time current income and expenditure exceeded one million dollars. This mark has been a more or less unofficial dividing line in Canada between the small universities and colleges and those of medium size.

Capital expenditures for the year totalled \$2,841,000. This is over \$600,000 more than was spent on capital account the previous year. Over \$2,000,000 of this was spent on the four buildings:

Henry Marshall Tory Building for Science . . . . .	\$631,921
Maxwell MacOdrum Library . . . . .	466,113
Norman Paterson Hall . . . . .	884,542
Field House . . . . .	77,030

For the first time there are substantial expenditures for furnishings and equipment. This amounts in total to over \$500,000.

The third major category of capital expenditures during the year was in campus development, which totalled just under \$200,000. Expenditures for electrical services, roads, bridge, walks, and the playing field make up the bulk of this expenditure.

The main sources of capital funds for the year were:

Province of Ontario Capital Grant . . . . .	\$1,500,000
Canada Council Capital Grant . . . . .	200,000
Building & Development Fund Campaign Receipts . . . . .	337,000

Income for current operations came from the following sources:

	Amount	%
Student Fees . . . . .	\$ 394,526	35.40
Investment Income . . . . .	16,316	1.46
Province of Ontario Grant . . . . .	325,000	29.16
Government of Canada Grant . . . . .	229,810	20.62

Atkinson Charitable Foundation.....	43,132	3.87
Auxiliary Enterprises—Sales.....	89,853	8.06
Other.....	15,858	1.43
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.....	\$1,114,495	100.00

Current expenditures were made for the following purposes:

	Amount	%
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Instruction.....	\$ 674,746	57.41
Library.....	70,290	5.98
Administration.....	119,361	10.16
Plant Operation and Maintenance.....	97,214	8.27
General.....	89,520	7.62
Bookstore & Cafeteria Expense.....	81,055	6.90
Bursaries & Scholarships.....	38,718	3.29
Other.....	4,418	.37
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.....	\$1,175,322	100.00

### *The Telephone System*

The University, on its move to the new campus, has adopted a telephone system which is somewhat unusual. This system, which was adopted after many long discussions in the Building Advisory Committee and elsewhere, is a system of a substantial number of individual business telephone lines rather than the more usual switchboard. There were, of course, many different points of view and many arguments for and against the new system. However, on balance, the people concerned felt that in our particular circumstances the advantages outweighed the disadvantages.

Perhaps the chief advantage was that an examination of the total costs of providing telephone service, including the costs of a switchboard operator, were substantially less for the individual business telephone lines than for the switchboard even though the monthly instrument rental is larger.

The major disadvantage was the feeling that people telephoning the University would not understand this system, and when they are asked

to phone back to a different number, are likely to feel that this puts them to unnecessary trouble.

While this is a positive disadvantage for those people who do not know who they want or how to reach him, it becomes an equally positive advantage for those who know who they want to get in touch with and how to do it. For example, in my own case, if I am at my desk, I am usually speaking to the caller before the end of the first full telephone ring. This is substantially improved service over the normal delays and frustrations of a switchboard.

The second disadvantage of the system was the feeling that it would impose a large burden upon the Registrar's Office, which was the logical place to locate the "Information Only" line. Most of these calls are about students, courses and instructors, and the Registrar's Office is the only place where they can be answered efficiently. However, with our system they must also refer many people to the correct telephone number to call to reach the person or information sought.

The third advantage of the individual business lines system is the help it could give in locating and controlling long distance telephone calls. In an organization of our size and nature many long distance telephone calls are justified. However, the fact that these were all placed from and charged to one telephone number, together with the natural unconcern of the academic mind for accounting procedures, meant that each month many long distance calls were made unknown to the business office. In addition, I believe that some of our students and perhaps even the public were finding ways through our defences and placing personal long distance calls on the university telephones. With the individual business telephone lines it will be much easier to check this and take corrective action where this appears desirable.

The third disadvantage of the individual telephone lines system is that sometimes there will be no one to answer the telephone. This is particularly true in the summer when there are always many people on vacation, but even at other times of the year there will be many legitimate occasions when an office is left vacant for a few minutes. There is in addition the continuing problem of telephone coverage during the lunch hour, evenings, and week-ends. A switchboard operator could, of course, not only report that there was no answer in such and such an office, but also offer to take a message.



There are many other minor advantages and disadvantages of the two systems, but the clinching argument for several people was the one having to do with the ease of changing the system. If we had gone to the switchboard we would have had to commit the University to using the equipment for five years. However, with the individual business telephone lines, if at any time we decide that we would like to change to the alternative we may, in the space of time that it takes to order and deliver the necessary telephone equipment.

F. J. TURNER,  
*Bursar*

## The Library

The great event of the past year was, of course, the long-awaited move to the new campus. Originally planned for 1957, then expected in August and again in December of 1958, the move was finally accomplished in the middle of May, 1959. We had rather dreaded the task of moving over 50,000 volumes from the old library, which had no elevator, to the new one, a mile away. When the time finally came, the move went off smoothly and quickly, with much hard work but no confusion. We owe a debt of gratitude to W. Sparks and Son Ltd., who provided a moving van and crew as a contribution to the university campaign. A group of staff members and four students got into blue jeans and worked alongside the movers. They packed, unpacked and helped transport boxes of books, working like Trojans from eight or nine in the morning until five or six in the evening, with only short breaks for lunch or coffee. They slaved away with cheerfulness and intelligence, keeping the books moving and ready to go on the new shelves in the correct order. They were able to move our collection of unbound periodicals without too much difficulty, because a group of teen-agers had spent much of their Easter holiday sorting them and tying them into volumes.

We closed the old library to most customers on May 11, and opened the new one on May 19. In June we were still without a circulation desk and other less vital pieces of equipment. The master electric light panel was not connected and workmen wandered in and out fixing doors, windows, floor tile, electric outlets and innumerable other details. The effect was sometimes rather unsettling but library work went on at full swing.

The library now contains 34,517 catalogued books, 3,686 catalogued documents, and 2,673 bound periodicals. We have always neglected

binding in favour of book buying, so most of our periodicals are not bound, although fully available for borrowing. They occupy the space of about 13,000 volumes. We processed during the year 4,283 books, 712 documents and 676 bound periodicals. The gifts listed were 1,147 books, 233 bound volumes of periodicals and 2,883 single issues. We placed 2,529 orders for books. Had it not been for arrears of cataloguing, and of unlisted gifts accumulated over ten years, the processing staff would have been able to keep up with current work. The gifts which had been in storage were unpacked and sorted, but those to be kept could not be listed.

At the circulation desk, the year was one of acute growing pains. Use of the library by students has increased steadily over the years. This year, it increased by twenty-five percent and in several of the winter months, it was thirty-three percent higher than in the corresponding month of the previous year. Total recorded circulation for the year was 44,513. Since we have an open stack, self-service system, use of books within the building is rarely recorded. The number of inter-library loans doubled. We borrowed 129 items and lent 146.

We can give no specific reason for the suddenly increased use of the library by students. We don't know whether university work in general benefitted by it. We hope we have made it as simple as possible for students to use the library, but we know very little about their motivation or their problems. We made a quick survey of borrowing during the winter. We found that students borrowed for home use 8,270 volumes on English language and literature, 4,300 volumes on history, 2,290 on political science and law, 2,047 on economics and statistics, 1,963 on mathematics, physics, chemistry and geology, 1,235 on biology and botany, and 972 on sociology and social theory. We do not buy popular novels, but restrict ourselves to literature, so the figure for English is not inflated by borrowing for light, leisure reading. The number of students in public administration increased enormously and explains a considerable increase in reading in political science. The library stocks few textbooks in any subject, leaving the college book store to provide for this type of reading. Book store sales, like library use, increased by a much higher ratio than did the student population.

Gifts continue to flow in from kind friends and from duplicate exchanges. There were two outstanding gifts this year. The first was a

collection of biological books and periodicals from the library of the late Kenneth W. Neatby. The second was a collection of geological documents from the British Metals Corporation (Canada) Limited, in Montreal.

This has been the most difficult year in the history of the library. We were crowded, understaffed and under pressure from many quarters. It seems likely that the transition from small to medium-sized college library has suddenly been accomplished as regards building, staff, book budget and use. We look forward to much more satisfying work under the new conditions.

HILDA G. GIFFORD,  
*Librarian*



## Public Relations

**T**he public relations office concerns itself with the degree of support Carleton receives for the activity it seeks to carry on. It, moreover, is concerned with creating active support from a passive public—what has been called “a unified approach to freshmen, friends and funds.”

Carleton University's role has been described as “among Canadian universities, a middle power in size, with certain carefully selected and controlled professional schools, but with an unshakable attachment to the basic disciplines; a cultural and intellectual centre for this community; a welcome strength to the nation.” This is Carleton's objective in terms of the service the University should be rendering. And the public relations programme, if successful, is helping to bring these objectives to fruition.

The dissemination of information has been a major project in the public relations office. We have attempted to interpret the academic philosophy of the University in the areas of full-time, part-time and extension studies. We have introduced, through the news columns of the local and national press, and by radio and television, new faculty members who have been attracted to Carleton by its vigour, its high standards and its increasingly adequate remuneration. We have promoted cultural and intellectual events of a high order, such as the Living Tradition lecture series and the Carleton Chamber Concerts. We have tried to make local and Ottawa Valley senior high school students aware of the unique opportunity they have to study in the nation's capital at Carleton.

Written information has been prepared in a variety of forms. News stories, feature articles, advertising mats, leaflets, brochures and booklets have been prepared and distributed using a quite complex variety of mailing lists. In the preparation, every attempt has been made to

present information in an objective way, to present only the facts about Carleton University, and to interpret educational trends as they apply to university education in Canada. The information service provided by the University goes beyond the counting of news stories written, the counting of news clippings, and the computing of column inches of space obtained. Rather, this, and other aspects of the public relations programme, are evaluated in terms of educational purposes accomplished.

During the past year, considerable effort has been expended in making the Rideau River Campus and its new buildings better known to Ottawa and Ottawa Valley groups. A series of colored slides was prepared and shown, with commentary, to alumni groups in Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal and Winnipeg, to church and businessmen's groups in Ottawa, the Ottawa Women's Club, the Ontario Secondary School Trustees Association, the Pembroke Kiwanis Club and the Renfrew Lions Club. These slides are available for further showings.

Several articles for nationally distributed trade and business magazines, detailing aspects of the expansion programme, were prepared in consultation with the editors. Each article was favourably received and published with photographs.

An historical film in sound and colour, depicting Carleton's growth over the years, is being produced by Crawley Films Limited in collaboration with the public relations office. The only sequences remaining to be filmed are those on the new campus. It is expected that production will be completed soon and that the film will be available for national distribution next year.

Public relations personnel are the liaison between a university's many publics, within and without the institution. The re-location of the University by the Rideau River in several buildings is expected to increase a communications problem which is already evident within Carleton. Unless considerable thought is given to setting up workable lines of communication between faculty, students and administration, in different buildings, it will be most difficult for the public relations office to function as a vital force in university life. An early attempt will be made to assess the seriousness of the problem and recommendations will be put forward to overcome it.

In public relations, *actual* evaluation is difficult, but we can at least

make general estimates of our success. Carleton's enrolment in all divisions has grown more quickly than in most Canadian universities; the University is becoming known as an institution with high academic standards, not only in Ottawa but across the nation, and, indeed, throughout the world; in five years the physical plant has grown to four times its former size, with three major buildings and some athletic facilities situated on a new 130-acre campus; the teaching staff has been strengthened in every department by the appointment of most capable professors, actually doubling in six years; public support continues to grow as the University grows.

C. V. HOTSON,  
*Administrative Assistant*

## Development

Participation by an ever-growing family of corporate and individual friends is the foundation stone of the development approach to securing continuing financial support for a university. Since the launching of a campaign in the fall of 1956 to obtain funds for the erection of buildings and development of the Rideau River Campus, Carleton has progressively organized a comprehensive development programme that has two basic purposes: to acquaint different groups in the community with Carleton's expansion plans and its needs for voluntary financial support, and to encourage annual giving and special benefactions by corporations and individuals.

The year 1958-59 has been one of significant progress in these two important aspects of development. Four new development committees were organized. A Parents' Committee, an Advisory Committee for Bequests and Gifts, and a Friends of Carleton Committee were begun, and an Advisory Committee on Development was appointed by the Board of Governors to co-ordinate the development programme and make recommendations concerning continuing development policy. This last committee consists of the chairmen of the three special programme committees mentioned, those of the previously organized Alumni and Corporation Annual Giving programmes, and members of the Board of Governors.

In January, a new approach to annual giving was begun with the launching of a Friends of Carleton annual giving programme by the Friends of Carleton Committee under the direction of Mr. Archie M. Laidlaw and a Citizen's Committee representing a cross-section of the Ottawa community. This appeal for personal contributions in any amount to help meet current costs of university operation and maintenance had resulted in 709 contributions amounting to \$15,082.70 by



the end of the fiscal year on June 30. Significantly, of those contributing to the "Friends" appeal, 661 were new friends of the University who had not contributed to previous Carleton appeals for public support.

Continuation of the Corporation Annual Giving Programme produced \$10,395.00 in contributions pledged by 94 firms at the end of June. Although the number of firms included in the programme in 1959 was increased considerably from last year when 60 companies contributed a total of \$10,500.00, the number of firms that have contributed to the programme is not as large as had been hoped.

Seven donations from national corporations were received amounting to \$9,350.00.

To translate the fund of interest and goodwill that is frequently expressed for the University into a dynamic fund of "living endowment" through annual giving for capital and current purposes, requires the active interest and support of individuals who are willing to tell others why they are "investing" in Carleton. The University owes a continuing debt of gratitude to the many men and women who are devoting their time and talents to this important work for Carleton.

Funds obtained from federal and provincial government grants and student fees still leave a gap in Carleton's financial resources that can only be met by the collective support of alumni, corporations and individuals. Such support through the unrestricted avenue of annual giving is a source of unlimited growth potential. However, because of the total amount required to continue expansion of facilities and staff on its new campus, Carleton will require a corresponding expansion in the substantial contributions from corporations and individuals that can only be obtained through campaigns for capital funds at frequent intervals during the next several years.

By encouraging support from these two vital areas of community philanthropy—annual giving for current operations and funds pledged to capital expansion appeals—Carleton's development programme is charting a course of progressive expansion of the University's financial resources that is required to achieve the long range goals for progressive growth in buildings, faculty and student enrolment.

D. S. SWAIN,  
*Development Officer*

## The Alumni Association

Organized alumni activity is relatively a new force in university life. It is new in the sense of its recent development as a major, institution-supported force in bringing recognition to and strengthening a university programme. In earlier days, it has been said, graduate assistance was often provided "in such whimsical ways as to assist administrators to an early grave." Such is not the case at Carleton.

Founded 10 years ago with the graduation of the first large class, the Alumni Association is dedicated to "the promotion of the welfare of Carleton University, its students and its graduates." Much of the Association's early effort was spent in ironing out constitutional wrinkles and creating an organization workable on a national basis.

Now, with a graduate body of 1,210 degree holders and over 200 certificate and diploma graduates, the Alumni Association has a solid administrative structure and has begun to implement its long-term goals.

One of these goals is financial assistance to the University, mentioned in the development section of this President's Report. But no matter how much time is devoted to "Alumni Annual Giving," it is not the Association's only purpose. Other objectives include the prime purpose of keeping alumni informed about Carleton's progress in all its areas of activity, the formation of alumni branches in Canada and in other areas of the world, assistance in the recruitment of the better type of student, the placement of graduates in suitable part-time or full-time employment, development of a continuing programme of education for Carleton graduates, and finally, attempting to make some contribution to university alumni work in North America.

Carleton's Alumni Association has full recognition by the University, including the underwriting of the entire operating expenses of the

National Executive each year. In 1958-59, this amounted to \$1,600. One representative of the graduate body sits on the University Board of Governors, and there is reason to believe the number will be increased.

Special alumni projects during the year included assistance to the Students' Council in sponsoring their Ontario Regional Conference of the National Federation of Canadian University Students, assistance to the newly-formed university band in the purchase of musical instruments, and the purchase of a Barker Fairley portrait of Miss Jay Macpherson, a Carleton graduate who is rapidly becoming a leading poet in this country.

C. V. HOTSON,  
*Executive Secretary, Alumni Association*

## The Student Personnel Office

### *Placement of 1959 Graduates*

During the year 1958-59, 50 employing agencies sent recruiting representatives to the University; the majority of the recruiting visits were conducted during the month of January. Student response was excellent and our graduates created a favourable impression of maturity and liveliness. The number of openings in business and industry was considerably increased over the previous year and there was also an increase in initial salaries being offered to all faculties. The large companies such as Shell Oil, Stelco, DuPont, C.I.L., Bell Telephone, Canada Packers, etc., paid their customary annual visits to Carleton. It was particularly gratifying to have several firms visit the campus for the first time: T. Eaton Co., Dominion Sugar, Clarkson-Gordon, and others.

Government departments and agencies competed with business and industry for the best students in all faculties and their offering salaries were generally comparable to those offered by companies and firms. The Civil Service Career examinations for 1959 graduates were held in November and approximately 20 students took these examinations. A number of candidates were successful and were offered appointments. One arts student was appointed to the Department of External Affairs.

Many offers of teaching positions from Ontario high schools reached the Placement Office this spring. Twenty-three students (15 arts and eight science graduates) accepted offers of employment; most positions came from Ottawa and district schools. These students attended the Ontario Department of Education Summer School.

There were 116 graduates in the day division (spring and potential fall graduates) in 1959. Of this number, 84 are or will be permanently employed in government, business and industry, as well as in the fields of reporting and education. Four of this group are active members of the armed forces (one R.C.M.P., one in the American Army).



Five graduates plan on further studies in law, five in theology and two in medicine. Twenty others signified their intention of post-graduate work in their respective studies.

Summer employment prospects for undergraduates appeared dismal in the early spring. However, the picture brightened considerably, as by the first of June most students had jobs. It must be admitted, however, that many students are working for low wages and will not have sufficient funds to pay for their college fees. It is anticipated that applications for bursaries and loans for next year's term will be numerous.

The largest employing agency is the Federal Civil Service as well as other government agencies and corporations. Thousands of applications for summer jobs were submitted to government employment offices, and placement officials are to be commended for their efforts on behalf of the university students in Canada.

#### *Financial Aid to Students*

During the academic year 1958-59, 300 of the students enrolled at Carleton University received some form of financial assistance. The total disbursement was \$72,503 (an increase of \$16,470 over the previous year). This group included 245 day students (30% of the full-time student body), 37 students enrolled in evening courses and 18 people in extension courses. The financial assistance involved loans of \$5 to \$1,500 and prizes and scholarships valued from \$10 to \$1,500.

From funds at its disposal, Carleton University allocated, during 1958-59, \$49,062 to 203 students: \$23,232 in scholarships, \$15,014 in bursaries, \$8,931 in loans, and \$1,080 in prizes. The University also paid tuition fees amounting to \$805 for two Hungarian students. Another 115 students are known to have received financial aid through other channels. Of these, 28 students received a total of \$8,651 in scholarships, bursaries and loans administered by other organizations or agencies, but tenable at Carleton.

Federal government departments and agencies were the largest contributors of financial aid other than that administered by the University. They paid a total of \$11,301 in tuition fees for 23 full-time students, 23 part-time (evening) students, and 18 personnel enrolled in extension courses. The contributing agencies were: Department of Veterans Affairs, National Defence, Mines and Technical Surveys,

Trade and Commerce, Citizenship and Immigration, and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

As in former years, there were many more people applying for awards that could be aided by the University. There were 50 applications for the 17 undergraduate scholarships (total value \$12,300). Fifteen students received entrance scholarships, but the unsuccessful candidates with good academic standing were encouraged to apply for bursary aid. Twenty applications were received for the post-graduate fellowships and scholarships in public administration: \$9,182 was awarded to 13 of these students.

An unprecedented number of students applied for bursary aid during the year; 90 applied for a total of \$34,155. Of this number, 31 were freshmen students who applied for entrance bursaries amounting to \$9,567, 13 of whom were awarded \$3,400 in Atkinson Charitable Entrance Bursaries. The University, through the Student Aid Committee, allocated \$11,614 to a further 51 of the total applicants. Bursary applicants who were awarded grants were selected on the basis of satisfactory academic standing and genuine financial need.

Fifty-eight loan applications (ranging from \$50—\$1,500) represented a total of \$9,678. The Student-Aid Committee granted loans totalling \$8,536 to 49 students; nine were not approved because of unsatisfactory academic records. Twenty-three students were granted small loans from the Small Loans Fund, which fills a need when a small amount is required quickly to tide a student over unexpected emergencies or expenditures. Five students were granted loans from the Ontario Department of Education Student Loan Fund, which was set up in 1958.

In reviewing the financial aid programme for 1958-59, it is evident that the University did not have sufficient funds to meet the large number of applications for scholarships and bursaries. Although Carleton did enlarge its scholarship funds by \$2,600, it nevertheless was able to grant entrance scholarships to only 30% of the applicants. Because of the large number of bursary applicants this year, a system of points, based on academic record and urgency of need was devised. These points subsequently translated into dollar value, ensured a fair proportion of the total limited funds to each worthy applicant. Bursary aid was allocated to 71% of the total number of applicants, but only a small number of students received the full amounts for which they

had applied. The number of students who applied for loans was twice that of the previous year.

The increasing need for scholarship and bursary funds has been intensified greatly by the rising costs of attending university. Tuition fees were raised in 1958 and will be increased again in 1959. Out of town students have found that expenditures for room and board, meals, laundry, etc., have been greater than was anticipated in the fall. Employment is another significant factor affecting the student aid programme. Many students have relied on summer and part-time employment to finance most or part of their college expenses; the increasing difficulty of securing jobs of any kind has added urgency to the demand for financial assistance. This particular problem clearly indicates that future student income will rely to an ever-increasing extent on scholarship, bursary and loan funds.

*Summary Chart of Financial Aid 1958-59*

<i>Types of Award</i>	<i>Total Value \$</i>	<i>No. of Applicants</i>	<i>Amounts Applied for \$</i>	<i>No. of Recipients</i>	<i>Amount Received \$</i>
Prizes.....	1,145			24	1,080
Entrance Schols. ...	12,300	50		15	10,800
Continuing Schols. .	3,250			13	3,250
Entrance Bursaries	15,560	31	9,567	3	670
Atkinson Entrance				13	3,400
General Bursaries ..		59	24,588	48	10,944
Loans.....	163,292	58	9,678	49	8,536
Small Loans Fund..	200	23		23	395
Hungarian Students' Fees.....				2	805
Awards administered by other organizations				28	8,651
Tuition fees paid by employers, organizations, etc.				87	14,800
		<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>318</b>	<b>72,503</b>

JEAN A. LOATES,  
*Student Personnel Officer*

## Athletics

The year 1958-59 was a year of championships for Carleton. The men's and women's basketball teams finished first in their respective conferences for the second time in three years. The men established a record by completing their conference schedule undefeated. The ski team, returning to intercollegiate competition after an absence of several years, won Carleton's invitational meet and the conference championship. Carleton's first intercollegiate curling team won the Loyola Invitational Bonspiel.

In addition to the above there was extramural competition in football, hockey, golf, tennis and women's volleyball. The football team repeated its performance of the previous season—winning one and losing six games. Until the enrolment reaches the point where it is no longer necessary to rely on entering students for fielding a team, erratic performances are to be expected. Hockey was organized with emphasis on intramural competition, but a representative team played several games with outside teams. In golf and tennis individual performances were good, but the team records were not outstanding. For the first time the women played intercollegiate volleyball; a home and home series was scheduled with Macdonald College. There is evidence of a good future for this activity.

Considering the limited availability of physical facilities, the department sponsored a full programme of intramural activities. Student interest and participation were keen in touch football, hockey, volleyball, badminton, skiing, basketball, and table tennis.

Recreational athletics again enjoyed active support. Scheduled were programmes of square dancing, skating, swimming, outings and ski instruction. Interest in these forms of physical activity should grow with the move to the new campus.



The seventh Annual Carleton University High School Invitational Basketball Tournament was a success in every respect, other than financial. Record attendance failed to produce the necessary income to meet the increased operating costs. The High School of Commerce became the first local team to win the title in four years.

This was a good year for Carleton as far as athletics is concerned. Yet there is an inclination to look to the future. Next year another full-time person joins the staff and the department will occupy a new field and field house. These two developments will assist greatly in meeting the needs of Carleton's athletic programme.

NORMAN D. FENN,  
*Director of Athletics*

## Student Activities

The year 1958-59 was one of experimentation for the Students' Association. The spirit of expansion which has characterized our university's development in recent years had its effect on the extra-curricular programme this year, with the result that many activities were introduced to bring our student administration policy more in line with that of other major Canadian universities. Particular emphasis was placed on improving our relations with other universities both by broader participation in inter-university functions and by inviting other universities to Carleton-sponsored events.

Carleton spearheaded the setting up of a Tri-University Students' Council comprising representatives of the University of Ottawa, St. Patrick's College, and Carleton University. The purpose of this union was to bring about better understanding between the Ottawa schools through co-sponsored events, and to provide a vanguard for collective action when dealing with student problems common to the three institutions.

The first major student conference ever to be sponsored by Carleton was the Ontario Regional N.F.C.U.S. (National Federation of Canadian University Students) Conference, which was attended by over 60 student leaders from the province's 10 universities. Grants were made by the Students' Council, the university administration, and the Alumni Association to help finance the event which was held at the new Lafontaine Hotel in Eastview. Many of the university's clubs joined in to entertain the visitors, and the tightly-packed schedule was highlighted by a panel discussion of the University of Toronto student aid proposals, chaired by our Dean Gibson, and including Dr. Murray G. Ross, Vice-President of the University of Toronto and chairman of the committee which drew up the proposals.

The Canterbury Club was responsible for organizing the first dominion Canterbury Club Conference and hosted delegates from universities across the nation. This was closely followed by another conference sponsored by the newly-formed Circle K Club for its member organizations in Ontario, which had the distinction of being the first conference to have its meetings in the new campus buildings.

A desire to bring greater efficiency to the internal affairs of student government was the keynote of a conference of Ontario and Quebec universities early in the fall, sponsored by the OA-VC-Mac Institute at Guelph. Carleton sent 10 representatives to this meeting, each specializing in some field of student activities ranging from yearbook editing to fiscal policy, and many ideas were gleaned and put forward by our delegation.

As a token return for the investment made in Carleton by the citizens of Ottawa, a cultural activities committee was set up by the Students' Council with the object of bringing outstanding artists to Carleton, whose performances would be open to the public. The first such programme included readings from Shakespeare and modern poets by the outstanding Canadian actor, Mr. Douglas Rain, who has appeared on the stage of the Shakespearean Festival at Stratford since its inception, as well as many times on Canadian radio and television. The capacity audience which attended the event indicated that there is an audience for this type of programme and that the venture should be developed in future years.

The traditional Frosh Revue was changed to an All-Varsity Revue this year and drew upon talent from the entire student body. While the production, "Bayroot Flowers," left something to be desired in the financial department, most agreed that it was one of Carleton's most entertaining shows to date.

In an effort to improve communication between the student body and student government, the Students' Council organized bi-monthly rallies in the university auditorium lasting for one hour each, which allowed time for announcements of forthcoming events as well as a question and answer period. The response from the students to these rallies was enthusiastic and pointed up the necessity for a class-free period each week to enable all students to attend.

As the writer of the Student Activities Report has only one oppor-

tunity to contribute to the President's Report, I want to thank the members of the administration for their guidance and understanding which were of great value to the Students' Council during this year of numerous precedents.

JOHN HAYDEN,  
*President, Students' Council, 1958-59*



## II: FACULTY ACTIVITIES

## NEW APPOINTMENTS

### *President and Vice-Chancellor*

A. D. Dunton, LL.D. (Saskatchewan), D.SC. (Laval)

### *Professor*

John E. Riddell, B.ENG., M.SC., PH.D. (McGill), FRSC—Geology;  
also Chairman of Department

### *Associate Professors*

Douglas G. Anglin, M.A. (Toronto), D.PHIL. (Oxford)—Political  
Science

R. Putnaerglis, MECH. ENG. (Latvia), M.ENG. (McGill)—Engineer-  
ing

R. A. Wendt, M.A. (Alberta)—Psychology

### *Assistant Professors*

T. J. S. Cole, B.SC. (London), B.SC. (Carleton)—Physics

A. H. Lightstone, B.SC. (Carleton), M.SC. (New Brunswick), PH.D.  
(Toronto)—Mathematics

S. R. Mealing, B.A. (Alberta), M.A., B.LITT. (Oxford)—History

D. H. Minty, B.SC. (Mech. Eng) (Manitoba)—Engineering

L. M. Read, B.A. (Dalhousie), M.A. (Toronto)—Religion; also  
Chairman of Department

### *Lecturers*

Kenneth Hooper, M.SC. (London)—Geology

Hans Treffner, B.SC. (Sir George Williams)—Mathematics

### *Visiting Lecturers*

J. W. Halporn, M.A. (Columbia), PH.D. (Cornell)—Classics

Geoffrey Martin, M.A., D.PHIL. (Oxford)—History

### *Special Lecturers*

J. G. Garrard, B.A. (Oxford)—Russian

James M. Thompson, M.A. (Toronto)—Philosophy

## PROMOTIONS

### *From Associate Professor to Professor*

- A. M. Beattie, B.A. (Toronto), A.M., PH.D. (Columbia)—English  
Donald C. Rowat, B.A. (Toronto), A.M., PH.D. (Columbia)—Political Science

### *From Assistant Professor to Associate Professor*

- T. N. Brewis, M.COM., PH.D. (Durham)—Economics  
E. E. Goldsmith, DIPL. ING. (Berlin), D.I.C. (London)—Engineering  
P. M. Laughton, B.A. (Toronto), M.SC. (Dalhousie), PH.D. (Wisconsin)—Chemistry  
James S. Tassie, B.A. (McMaster), M.A., PH.D. (Toronto)—French  
James C. S. Wernham, M.A. (Aberdeen and Cambridge), S.T.M. (Union)—Philosophy

### *From Lecturer to Assistant Professor*

- R. E. V. Bismuth, D. ès.L. (Lille)—French  
Michael Hornyansky, B.A. (Toronto), M.A. (Oxford)—English  
Donald A. Smith, M.A., PH.D. (Toronto)—Biology

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE

- W. J. McDougall, B.A. (Western Ontario), C.A., Professor of Accounting—to accept Visiting Professorship at the University of Western Ontario

## RESIGNATION

- Claude T. Bissell, M.A. (Toronto), PH.D. (Cornell), D.LITT. (Manitoba)—President and Vice-Chancellor

## Research

**D. G. ANGLIN (Political Science)**

Completion of study on Canadian policy towards international institutions, 1939-50.

Completion of study of the St. Pierre and Miquelon *Affaire* of 1941.

Continuation of study of the foreign relations of African states south of the Sahara.

**A. M. BEATTIE (English)**

English society as depicted by Henry James.

**R. E. V. BISMUTH (French)**

Les Tendances de la Poésie Haïtienne Contemporaine.

**T. N. BREWIS (Economics)**

Preparation of a book, "Canadian Economic Policy," to be published by Macmillan, Spring 1960.

**T. J. S. COLE (Physics)**

Doctoral dissertation for University of Cambridge on mass spectrometric investigation of the isotopic abundance of fossil atmospheric argon extracted from rock salt.

Preliminary design and construction of mass spectrometer for isotopic gas analysis, in collaboration with members of the department of geology.

**G. S. COUSE (History)**

Doctoral thesis for the University of Chicago on "Historicism in the thought of the Doctrinaires."

**WILFRID EGGLESTON (Journalism)**

Further travel research and study for a book on the press as an agency of Canadian society.



Further studies for a book of political and journalistic memoirs.  
Preparation of an edition of some letters of L. M. Montgomery for the Ryerson Press.

H. E. ENGLISH (Economics)

Collaboration with Dr. Brewis on book on Canadian government economic policy.

D. M. L. FARR (History)

A study of the life and political writings of John S. Ewart.

C. P. FLEISCHAUER (French)

Voltaire's *Diatribes du Docteur Akakia* (stylistic study and critical edition).

A. W. FORMAN (Chemistry)

Investigation of re-arrangement in alpha- and beta-naphthylethyl-1-C<sup>14</sup> compounds.

M. C. FRUMHARTZ (Sociology)

A study of voting behaviour in Canada, 1945-58.

Voting behaviour in Ottawa West, 1958 election.

J. A. GIBSON (History)

A study on the nature of Canadian federalism.

Research on some of the early governors of British North America, especially General Peter Hunter, Sir John Harvey, and Sir Francis Head.

JOHN HART (Physics)

The electrical properties of insulators, particularly at high temperatures.

J. M. HOLMES (Chemistry)

Preparation of equipment for calorimetric studies and adsorption apparatus.

W. I. ILLMAN (Biology)

Investigations into etiology and physiology of anthracnose disease of the tomato fruit.

PAULINE JEWETT (Political Science)

Studies in Canadian federalism.

W. H. KESTERTON (Journalism)

Continuation of research for a history of Canadian journalism—present work on the 1900-1959 period.

Research on "The Newspaper as Book Publisher," a chapter of book for publication by Ryerson Press on "The History of Book Publishing and Book Selling in Canada."

P. M. LAUGHTON (Chemistry)

Solubilities of neutral polar substrates in light and heavy water; characterization of essential oil constituents; sulfonic esters of mercaptoalkanols; forced Claisen condensations.

A. H. LIGHTSTONE (Mathematics)

Development of an Infinite Predicate Calculus.

Unification of known results on Syntactical Transforms by means of new techniques.

G. R. LOVE (Physics)

The measurement of the direct-current conductivity of alumina at high temperatures.

R. L. McDOUGALL (English)

Research for a cultural history of Canada, based on the documentation of Canadian literary periodicals.

K. D. McRAE (Political Science)

Preparation of English edition of Jean Bodin, *Les six livres de la République*.

S. R. MEALING (History)

Investigation into the career of J. G. Simcoe, first lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada.

Doctoral dissertation for Harvard University on the British occupation of Saint Domingo, 1794-1800.

G. C. MERRILL (Geography)

The historical geography of British Guiana.

J. M. MORTON (Chemistry)

Studies on the structures of the Distilbenes.

H. H. J. NESBITT (Biology)

Studies on the relationship and affinities of the animals of the phylum Arachnida and in particular the members of the order Acari.

Neurological studies of the brain and nervous system of the Lower Hexapoda.

F. N. NORTHOVER (Mathematics)

Studies undertaken for the Defence Research Board on the propagation of electromagnetic waves down axially moving ionised gas columns. Diffraction problems.

E. M. OPPENHEIMER (German)

Goethe's occasional poetry.

JOHN PORTER (Sociology)

Elites, power and social classes in Canada.

R. PUTNAERGLIS (Engineering)

Flow properties of slurries; heat transfer across metal interfaces.

J. E. RIDDELL (Geology)

Continuation of studies on distribution of iron and manganese in glacial soil of Knob Lake area; distribution of heavy metals in muskeg environment.

Initiation of studies on cation migration in natural solutions; distribution of metals in recent marine sediments of Chaleur Bay.

D. C. ROWAT (Political Science)

Preparation of book of readings on public administration.

R. J. SEMPLE (Mathematics)

A study of the representations of finite groups by matrices with algebraic integers as coefficients.

F. E. M. SWALLOW (Classics)

A study of the concept and treatment of failure among the classical peoples.

J. S. TASSIE (French)

Continuing examination of grammatical structure of Canadian French.

- J. M. THOMPSON (Philosophy)  
Doctoral dissertation for the University of Aberdeen on the concept of Symbol.
- F. R. WAKE (Psychology)  
An experiment in expressive movement.
- R. A. WENDT (Psychology)  
A study of learning under conditions of controlled visual stimuli.  
A study of the predictive efficacy of objective tests used in assessing entering students at Carleton University.
- J. C. S. WERNHAM (Philosophy)  
Study of Nicolas Berdyaev.
- W. L. YOUNG (Geology)  
Genetic study of some Precambrian conglomerates.



*Publications by members of the staff during the academic year 1958-59, or during the period of their connection with Carleton University if not previously reported.*

## **Publications**

D. G. ANGLIN

"Ghana, the West and the Soviet Union," *Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science*, Vol. 24, 1958, pp. 152-165.

"Reaction in Southern Rhodesia," *Canadian Forum*, Vol. 39, May, 1959, pp. 25, 47-48.

"The Pattern of Revolution in Africa," *World Review for Schools*, Vol. 9, No. 10, June, 1959, pp. 1-4.

A. M. BEATTIE

*The Advent of Modernism in Canadian (English) Poetry 1912-1940*, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1958.

"Canadian Poetry in 1957," *Queen's Quarterly*, Summer, 1958, pp. 313-320.

"On Behalf of Peyton Place," evidence presented to the Canadian Tariff Board, *Canadian Library Association Bulletin*, July, 1958, pp. 9-12.

T. N. BREWIS

"Economic Forecasting for Government," *Cost and Management*, Journal of the Society of Industrial and Cost Accountants of Canada, March, 1959, pp. 123-126.

A. D. DUNTON

*Knowledge and Freedom*, installation address, Carleton University, November, 1959, 13 pp.

"Universities in Diversity—Peculiar Problems and Anomalies," *The London Times, Supplement on Canada*, 24 November, 1958, p. xiv.

WILFRID EGGLESTON

"Specialized Training for Press, Radio, Television and Films," *The Training of Journalists*, Unesco, Paris, 1958, pp. 41-51.

"Journalism Training Facilities in Canada," *Ibid*, pp. 98-101.

"Canada, History of," *1959 Britannica Book of the Year*, pp. 137-139.

D. M. L. FARR

"Lord Dufferin: a Viceroy in Ottawa," *Culture*, Vol. 19, No. 2, June, 1958, pp. 153-164.

J. A. GIBSON

"The Shape of Universities to Come," *UBC Alumni Chronicle*, Vol. 13, No. 1, Spring, 1959, pp. 12-13.

H. G. GIFFORD

"Function and the Library Building," *Journal of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada*, April, 1959, pp. 104-105.

JOHN HART

"Correction to the Viscoelectric Constant," *Journal of Chemical Physics*, Vol. 29, No. 4, October, 1958, pp. 960-961.

Editor—*Digest of Literature on Dielectrics*, Vol. 21, 283 and xii pp., National Academy of Sciences of the U.S.A.

"A Technologist Looks at Humanism," *CBC Times*, Vol. 11, No. 38, 28 March, 1959, pp. 9-10.

M. S. HORNYANSKY

*The Golden Phoenix* (from the French of Marius Barbeau), Oxford University Press, 1959, 144 pp.

"Flannel in the Mouth" and "There is No Substitute for Wool," two talks on jargon reprinted *CBC Times*, Vol. 11, No. 16, 26 October, 1958, p. 3, and No. 18, 8 November, 1958, p. 13.

W. I. ILLMAN

"Chromotaxia," *Mycologia*, Vol. 50, 1958, pp. 447-449.

*The Mycologists Color Kit*, Munsell Color Co., Baltimore, 1959, 5 pp.

PAULINE JEWETT

"Mr. Diefenbaker's Proposed Bill of Rights," *Canadian Forum*, December, 1958, pp. 199-201.

G. B. JOHNSTON

*The Cruising Auk*, Oxford University Press (Canada), June 1959, 72 pp.

W. H. KESTERTON

"A History of Canadian Journalism, 1752—(circa) 1900," *Canada Year Book*, 1957-58, pp. 920-934.

Review of Frank Luther Mott: *A History of American Magazines, 1885-1905*, *Queen's Quarterly*, Winter, 1959, pp. 704-705.

R. O. MACFARLANE

*Interim Report—Manitoba Royal Commission on Education*, Queen's Printer, Winnipeg, September, 1958, 156 pp.

G. H. MARTIN

*The Story of Colchester from Roman times to the present day*, Benham Ltd., Colchester, 1959, x and 134 pp.

*A Guide to Colchester*, Benham Ltd., 1959, 118 pp.

R. L. McDUGALL

Review of Elisabeth Wallace, *Goldwin Smith: Victorian Liberal*, *University of Toronto Quarterly*, Vol. 27, No. 4, July, 1958, pp. 482-484.

Review of Bourinot, ed., *Letters of Edward William Thomson to Archibald Lampman*, *University of Toronto Quarterly*, Vol. 27, No. 4, July, 1958, pp. 490-491.

Review of Richard D. Altick, *The English Common Reader*, *Queen's Quarterly*, Vol. 66, No. 1, Spring, 1959, pp. 178-179.

Review of F. L. Mott, *A History of American Magazines* (Vol. 4), *Dalhousie Review*, Vol. 38, No. 3, Autumn, 1958, pp. 371-374.

"Canadian Literary Periodicals," *Encyclopedia Canadiana*, Vol. 6, pp. 150-152.

"Graeme Mercer Adam," *Ibid.*, Vol. 1, p. 50.

"Goldwin Smith," *Ibid.*, Vol. 9, pp. 338-339.

"Canadian Literature," *Collier's Encyclopedia 1958 Year Book*, p. 92.

"The University Quarterlies," *Canadian Forum*, February, 1959, pp. 253-255.

*The Undergraduate Essay*, University of Toronto Press, 1958, xi and 104 pp. (with Robin S. Harris).

Editor, with an introduction—*The Clockmaker*, by Thomas Chandler Haliburton, New Canadian Library No. 6, McClelland & Stewart, 1958, xvi and 164 pp.

Editor, with an introduction—*Life in the Clearings*, by Susanna Moodie, Pioneer Books, Macmillan, 1959, xxiii and 298 pp.

K. D. McRAE

Review of H. Warrender, *The Political Philosophy of Hobbes*, and of A. M. Wilson, *Diderot: The Testing Years, 1713-1759*, *Queen's Quarterly*, Vol. 65, 1958-59, pp. 718-720.

Review of C. Parkin, *The Moral Basis of Burke's Political Thought*, *Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science*, Vol. 24, 1958, pp. 595-596.

S. R. MEALING

"The Enthusiasms of John Graves Simcoe," *Canadian Historical Association Annual Report*, 1958, pp. 50-62.

G. C. MERRILL

*The Historical Geography of St. Kitts and Nevis, The West Indies*, Instituto Panamericano de Geografia e Historia, Mexico, 1958, 145 pp.

H. H. J. NESBITT

"Contributions to the Anatomy of *Grylloblatta campodeiformis* Walker. 6. The Nervous System," *Proceedings of the Tenth International Congress of Entomology*, 1958, Vol. 1, pp. 525-529, 1 pl.

F. H. NORTHOVER

*Radiation of E/M Waves from a Slotted Cylindrical Antenna*, Defence Research Telecommunications Establishment Report No. 1007, April, 1959, 23 pp.

E. M. OPPENHEIMER

Review of K. May, *Form und Bedeutung, The German Quarterly*, Vol. 32, No. 2, March, 1959, pp. 179-180.

JOHN PORTER

"Higher Public Servants and the Bureaucratic Elite in Canada," *Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science*, Vol. 24, No. 4, November, 1958, pp. 483-501.

"The Bureaucratic Elite: A Reply to Professor Rowat," *Ibid.*, Vol. 26, No. 2, May, 1959, pp. 207-209.

Review of Arthur Kornhauser, Ed., *Problems of Power in American Democracy*, *Ibid.*, Vol. 24, No. 4, November, 1958, pp. 589-591.

Review of Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *Statistical Review of Canadian Education*, Census, 1951, *Ibid.*, Vol. 25, No. 1, pp. 73-74.

Review of Bernard Barber, *Social Stratification: A Comparative Analysis of Structure and Process*, *Ibid.*, Vol. 25, No. 1, pp. 86-87.

Review of E. Digby Baltzell, *Philadelphia Gentleman: The Making of a National Upper Class*, *Ibid.*, Vol. 25, No. 2, May, 1959, pp. 230-232.

D. C. ROWAT

"On John Porter's 'Bureaucratic Elite in Canada,'" *Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science*, Vol. 25, No. 2, May, 1959, pp. 204-207.

Review of Paul P. Van Riper, *History of the United States Civil Service*, *Ibid.*, Vol. 25, No. 2, May, 1959, pp. 225-227.

Editor—*Cases on Administration*, School of Public Administration, Carleton University, 1959, 27 pp.

F. E. M. SWALLOW

"The World of Classical Myths," five articles in *Grade Teacher*, Vol. 76: No. 2, p. 62 sqq; No. 5, p. 41 sqq; No. 6, p. 62 sqq; No. 7, p. 44 sqq; No. 8, p. 44 sqq. (with Katherine B. Stains).

J. S. TASSIE

"Canadian Literature (French)," *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 1959, Vol. 4, pp. 716-719, (with W. E. Collin).

BERNARD WAND

"The Origin of Causal Necessity," *Journal of Philosophy*, Vol. 56, No. 11, 21 May, 1959, pp. 493-500.



*Special honours, offices held, occasions on which the University has been represented, and other items of interest.*

## Honours and Activities

### D. G. ANGLIN

Elected to College of Fellows, African Studies Association (U.S.A.).

Member, national executive, United Nations Association in Canada.

Member, executive committee, Canadian Political Science Association.

Director, Canadian Association of Rhodes Scholars.

### A. M. BEATTIE

Appointed member, special matriculation revising board, Ontario Department of Education.

Appointed delegate to Synod, Diocese of Ottawa, May, 1959.

Secretary-treasurer, Ottawa Branch, Humanities Association of Canada.

Appointed judge, president's medal in poetry, University of Western Ontario.

Co-chairman, conference on Commonwealth literature, Modern Language Association, New York, December, 1958.

Participant, symposium on censorship, Canadian Authors' Association, 25 March, 1959.

### A. D. DUNTON

Awarded LL.D., *honoris causa*, Queen's University, 25 October, 1958; University of British Columbia, 19 May, 1959.

Delegate, Canadian-American studies conference, University of Rochester, 1-2 November, 1958.

Appointed member, board of directors, Ottawa Philharmonic Orchestra.

Delegate, Canada Council conference, Kingston, 27-29 December, 1958.

Elected member, Canadian Universities Foundation, 1959-61.

Appointed member, programme committee, National Conference of Canadian Universities annual meeting, June, 1959.

#### WILFRID EGGLESTON

Appointed special lecturer on Canadian literature, Banff School of Fine Arts, July, 1958.

Re-elected Canadian secretary-treasurer, International Press Institute of Zurich, Switzerland, October, 1958.

Re-elected president, The Canada Foundation, January, 1959.

Re-elected vice-president, The Canadian Writers' Foundation, February, 1959.

Appointed national judge of editorial writing, national awards of the Toronto Press Club, March, 1959.

Re-elected member, editorial committee, Royal Canadian Geographical Society, April, 1959.

#### D. M. L. FARR

Appointed member, advisory board, Canadian Historical Review, (to 31 December, 1958).

#### C. P. FLEISCHAUER

Elected third national vice-president, Alliance Canadienne.

Awarded Canada Council grant for publication of an edition of Voltaire's *L'Anti-Machiavel*.

#### J. A. GIBSON

Elected chairman, Humanities Research Council; chairman, selection committee for pre-master's scholarships in humanities.

Chairman, national committee, World University Service of Canada.

Member, Canada Council committee on non-resident scholarships, 1959.

Appointed honorary treasurer, National Conference of Canadian Universities and Colleges.

Member, scholarship advisory panel, Colombo Plan.

Chairman, panel discussion at Canadian Historical Association annual meeting, Saskatoon, on R. McGregor Dawson's *William Lyon Mackenzie King*, 5 June, 1959.

H. G. CIFFORD

Councillor, Ontario Library Association.

Member, registration committee, Institute of Professional Librarians.

Chairman, nominating committee, Bibliographical Society of Canada.

E. E. GOLDSMITH

Member, Institute of Radio Engineers regional subcommittee on engineering education, Toronto meeting, October, 1958.

Carleton University delegate, World University Service Vancouver conference, October, 1958.

Member, committee on power capacitors, International Electro-technical Commission, Canadian Section, Montreal meeting, April, 1959.

Appointed judge, Optimist Club speaking competition, June, 1959.

JOHN HART

Chairman, Canadian Standards Association committee on electrical insulation.

J. M. HOLMES

Elected member, executive committee, Chemical Institute of Canada, Ottawa Section.

PAULINE JEWETT

Elected a vice-president, Morning Music Club of Ottawa.

W. H. KESTERTON

Appointed member, Canada Foundation assessment committee for Canada Council fellowships for journalists, broadcasters, and film-makers.

P. M. LAUGHTON

Elected member of executive, Ottawa Section, Chemical Institute of Canada.

Appointed delegate, Ontario provincial branch committee, Chemical Institute of Canada.

Elected member, board of directors, *Organic Electronic Spectral Data*.

J. A. LOATES

Appointed board member, Ottawa Personnel and Guidance Association, March, 1959.

Panel member, Ottawa Personnel and Guidance discussion, "We're Overdoing Testing," 17 April, 1959.

Re-elected secretary-treasurer, University Counselling and Placement Association, June, 1959.

R. O. MACFARLANE

Chairman, Manitoba royal commission on education.

Examiner for foreign service officers, Civil Service Commission.

Chairman of panel, human rights committee for Canada conference on "The Federal Bill of Rights," 10 December, 1958.

Member, pre-doctoral selection committee, Canadian Social Science Research Council.

Member, board of directors, Canadian Citizenship Council.

Member, editorial committee, Royal Canadian Geographical Society.

Co-director, senior officers' course, Kemptville, 18 August to 12 September, 1958.

Chairman, Political Science Association annual meeting, Political Science Section, Saskatoon, 5 June, 1959.

M. S. MACPHAIL

Chairman, panel discussion on high school trigonometry course, Ontario Educational Association, Toronto, 1 April, 1959.

R. L. McDOUGALL

Appointed member, judging panel, Governor-General's Awards Board, 1958.

Discussion chairman, McGill conference on world affairs, Montreal, 12-13 November, 1958.

Member, joint committee of Humanities and Social Science Research Councils on grants in aid to periodicals.

W. J. McDOUGALL

Elected fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Ontario.

Appointed member, syllabus revision committee, Society of Industrial and Cost Accountants.

J. A. B. McLEISH

Panel member, Canadian Association of Directors of Extension and Summer Schools, annual conference, Edmonton, on "Areas of Research in University Extension Work," 14 June, 1958.

Panel member, Welfare Council of Ottawa discussion on "Education and Delinquency," 4 December, 1958.

Elected vice-president, United Nations Society of Ottawa.

Elected to board of governors, Elmwood School.

Re-elected chairman, national education committee, United Nations Association in Canada.

Re-elected to board of directors, Ottawa Personnel and Guidance Association (immediate past president).

Re-elected honorary secretary, Ottawa YMCA, and chairman, World Service Committee.

Re-elected to executive committee, Canadian Authors' Association, Ottawa Branch.

S. R. MEALING

Assistant editor, Canadian Historical Association's historical booklets series.

Awarded Canada Council pre-doctoral fellowship.

G. C. MERRILL

Corresponding member, 1957-60, International Geographical Union's commission on the humid tropics.

Elected councillor, Canadian Association of Geographers.

Awarded Canada Council short-term grant for study in British Guiana, 1959.



J. M. MORTON

Appointed honorary vice-president, Carleton University Alumni Association.

Member, committee of management, University Club of Ottawa.

H. H. J. NESBITT

Elected fellow, Linnean Society of London.

F. H. NORTHOVER

Appointed special consultant in applied mathematics to the Defence Research Board Telecommunications Establishment.

E. M. OPPENHEIMER

Awarded research grant from Deutsche Akademische Austauschdienst (DAAD), Bonn, August, 1958.

J. E. RIDDELL

Member bulletin, publications, and technical programme committees, Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

Canadian representative on geochemistry, symposium on mineral exploration, American Institute of Mining Engineers annual meeting, San Francisco, February, 1959.

F. E. M. SWALLOW

Elected member, executive council, Classical Association of Canada.

J. S. TASSIE

Member, supervising board, Department of Education, Toronto.

Awarded Canada Council senior research fellowship for academic year 1959-60.

F. R. WAKE

Elected secretary-treasurer, Canadian Psychological Association.

Appointed research consultant, royal commission on the criminal law relating to criminal sexual psychopaths.

R. A. WENDT

Appointed consultant to psychiatric research unit, Defence Research Board.

Appointed member, human resources research advisory committee,  
Defence Research Board.

W. L. YOUNG

Elected member, Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy; ap-  
pointed to executive, Ottawa Branch.

*Public addresses given to audiences other than those making up official courses at the University.*

## **Public Addresses**

**D. G. ANGLIN**

"The Political Development of The West Indies," lecture in series, *The West Indies Federation*, Carleton University, 25 April, 1959.

**A. M. BEATTIE**

Review of books, *CBC Critically Speaking*, 6 July, 1958.

"The Banning of Books," Protestant Teachers' Federation, Quebec, 6 February, 1959.

"Sense and Censorship," University Women's Club, Ottawa, 9 March, 1959.

"A Dogmatic Discourse," graduating banquet, Teachers' College, Ottawa, 1 May, 1959.

"Criticism in Action," Association of Canadian University Teachers of English, annual meeting, Saskatoon, 9 June, 1959.

**R. E. V. BISMUTH**

"From Renoir to Picasso and Congolese Paintings," presentation of film show, National Gallery, 10 February, 1959.

**T. N. BREWIS**

"The Conversion Loan," CBC television, 25 July, 1958.

"Economic Forecasting for Government," Society of Industrial and Cost Accountants, Cornwall Chapter, 13 November, 1958.

"Unemployment: Some Theoretical Considerations," Ottawa Personnel and Guidance Association, 11 March, 1959.

"Price Stability: The Conflict and Reconciliation of Economic Objectives," Canadian Political Science Association, Ottawa Branch, 2 April, 1959.

"Unemployment: The Role of Public Works Expenditure," Canadian Welfare Council, 16 June, 1959.

A. D. DUNTON

"University and Community," Kiwanis Club of Ottawa, 10 October, 1958.

"The Contribution of the English-Speaking Peoples in a Changing World—The Economic Aspect," English-Speaking Union world branches conference, 29 October, 1958.

"The Excitement of Education," Secondary School Teachers' Federation of Eastern Ontario, annual convention, 31 October, 1958.

"Knowledge and Freedom," installation address, Carleton University, 7 November, 1958.

"Universities and the Future of Canada," YMCA Friday Discussion Club, 28 November, 1958; Beth Shalom Breakfast Club, 11 January, 1959.

"A Growing Carleton," Carleton University Alumni Association, Toronto Branch, 21 November, 1958; Montreal Branch, 27 November, 1958.

"Canada and Education," official opening, intermediate section of D. Roy Kennedy School, 10 December, 1958.

"A University Today and Tomorrow," Ottawa Women's Canadian Club, 11 December, 1958.

"Leadership," Central Students' Council annual dinner, Ottawa, 14 January, 1959.

"Student Rights and Responsibilities," Ontario regional conference, National Federation of Canadian University Students, 24 January, 1959.

"Mind and Matter in Canada," keynote address, Ontario Educational Association, annual convention, 30 March, 1959.

"Problems of Higher Education," Associated High School Boards of the Province of Ontario, Cornwall, 16 May, 1959.

"Canadian Mindpower," Men's Canadian Club of Vancouver, 19 May, 1959.

"What Makes Canadians," YM-YWHA Governor's Dinner, Montreal, 1 June, 1959.

WILFRID EGGLESTON

"The Journalist: Eyes and Ears of the World," address in summer lecture program, University of British Columbia, 9 July, 1958.

"Aspects of Human Communication," Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation convention, English Section, 31 October, 1958.

"Trends and Developments in Journalism," Ottawa Women's Press Club, 21 April, 1959.

"The Place of the Artist in Canadian Society," founder's day address, Beta Sigma Phi, Ottawa Chapter, 29 April, 1959.

"Education of the Intellectually Gifted," Secondary School Superintendents of Ontario, annual convention, 10 May, 1959.

H. E. ENGLISH

"American Investment and the Structure of Canadian Manufacturing Industry," Faculty of Economic and Social Studies, University of Manchester, 20 February, 1958.

"Structure and Inflation," Canadian Political Science Association, Ottawa Chapter, seminar on inflation, 26 February, 1959.

"British Steel: a Unique Example of Public Control," Canadian Political Science Association, annual meeting, Saskatoon, 5 June, 1959.

D. M. L. FARR

"John S. Ewart," lecture in series, *Our Living Tradition*, Carleton University, 31 January, 1959.

M. C. FRUMHARTZ

"Canadian Voting Behaviour: An Exploratory Study," Canadian Political Science Association, annual meeting, Saskatoon, 6 June, 1959.

J. A. GIBSON

"The Growth of Carleton University," Engineers' Wives Association, Ottawa, 22 September, 1958.

"The Shape of Universities to Come," council and faculty of Victoria College, Victoria, B.C., 15 October, 1958.

"The Abuse of Greatness," autumn assembly, Victoria College, 17 October, 1958.



"Ends in Education," Rockcliffe Park Home and School Association, Ottawa, 6 December, 1958.

"The New Carleton," St. James United Church Men's Association, 14 January, 1959.

"Student Aid in Canadian Universities," National Federation of Canadian University Students, regional conference, Ottawa, 24 January, 1959.

"Canadian Federation," senior history students, Glebe Collegiate Institute, 28 January, 1959.

"Opportunities in Education," Zonta Club of Ottawa, 11 March, 1959.

"Progress at Carleton University," Canadian Teachers College annual meeting, Ottawa, 9 May, 1959.

E. E. GOLDSMITH

"The World University Service Study Tour to Yugoslavia," YWCA Home Arts Club, Ottawa, 28 January, 1959.

"Reservoirs of Learning—yet never a thought," Hawkesbury and District Home and School Association, 23 February, 1959.

JOHN HART

"The Committee on Electrical Insulation of the Canadian Standards Association," Canadian Electrical Association, Quebec City, 17 January, 1959.

M. S. HORNYANSKY

"The Written and the Spoken Word," Association of Administrative Assistants, Ottawa, 15 April 1959.

"The Functions of Criticism," Association of Canadian University Teachers of English, annual meeting, Saskatoon, 8 June, 1959.

W. I. ILLMAN

"Aquatic Plants," Ottawa Valley Aquarium Society, 26 February, 1959.

PAULINE JEWETT

"Political Realities in Canadian-American Relations," Ottawa Women's Branch, Canadian Institute of International Affairs, 18 November, 1958.

"Deficiencies in the Government's Proposed Bill of Rights," Canadian Political Science Association study group, Ottawa Chapter, 3 December, 1958; CBC TV *Viewpoint*, 10 December, 1958.

"Strains in Newfoundland-Dominion Financial Relations," CBC TV *Viewpoint*, 1 April, 1959.

G. B. JOHNSTON

A reading of Fred Cogswell's poems, CBC *Anthology*, 17 April, 1959.

W. H. KESTERTON

"An Appraisal of Canadian Journalism Today," Friendship House, 7 June, 1959.

R. O. MACFARLANE

"The Role and Function of the Civil Service," government administration course for intermediate officers, Arnprior, 23 February, 1959.

R. L. McDUGALL

"Canadian Studies at Carleton University," Association of Canadian University Teachers of English, annual meeting, Edmonton, 11 June, 1958.

"Texas John Slaughter," commencement address, Smith Falls Collegiate, 14 November, 1958.

"The Language of the *Book of Common Prayer*," Anglican Book Society, Diocese of Ottawa, annual meeting, 9 February, 1959.

J. A. B. MCLEISH

"Education and Alcoholism," Intercollegiate School of Alcohol Studies, Waterloo College, 25 August, 1958.

"The Ethics of Race Relationships," paper in series *Ethics and Modern Society*, First Baptist Church, Ottawa, 25 September, 1958.

"Further Education in Maturity," Canadian Association of Industrial and Cost Accountants, Ottawa Branch, 9 October, 1958.

"Bridging the Gap between High School and University," Quebec Association of Guidance Counsellors, annual conference, 10 October, 1958.

"Nobless Oblige," prize day address, Elmwood School, 15 June, 1959.

S. R. MEALING

"The Objects and Value of Education," commencement address, Winchester High School, 14 November, 1958.

"The New Governor's Instructions of 1794," Public Archives of Canada History Society, 4 October, 1958.

G. C. MERRILL

"West Indian Landscapes of Past and Present," lecture in series, *The West Indies Federation*, Carleton University, 4 April, 1959.

F. H. NORTHOVER

"Wave propagation down columnar ionic irregularities with special reference to whistling atmospherics," Union Radio Internationale Scientifique, fall meeting, Pennsylvania State University, State College, Penn., 21 October, 1958.

E. M. OPPENHEIMER

"Aspects of Goethe's Occasional Poetry," English Goethe Society, Toronto Section, 13 March, 1959.

J. E. RIDDELL

"Geochemical Techniques—a Review," Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, annual meeting, Montreal, 14 April, 1959.

"Contribution to the Symposium on the Genesis of Massive Sulphides," Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, annual meeting, Montreal, 15 April, 1959.

F. E. M. SWALLOW

"The Humanities in the Rocket Age," Ottawa Women's Forum, 3 March, 1959.

J. S. TASSIE

"Examen linguistique du juron au Canada," Linguistic Section, Association Canadienne Française pour l'Avancement des Sciences, Ottawa, 1 November, 1958.

"Sacrilegious profanity in French Canada," Canadian Linguistic Association, annual meeting, Saskatoon, 12 June, 1959.

J. M. THOMPSON

"The Dead Sea Scrolls," YMCA Men's Club, Ottawa, 18 February, 1959.

J. C. S. WERNHAM

"Education," lecture in series, *Christian Man in the Atomic Era*, Chalmers United Church University of Religion, Ottawa, 19 November, 1958.

"Educating; Being Educated; Having Been Educated," commencement address, South Carleton High School, 14 November, 1958.

W. L. YOUNG

"The Role of Young Citizens in our Society," commencement address, Athens High School, 16 January, 1959.

# III: STATISTICS



## Benefactions Received, 1958-1959

### *Grants for Current Operations*

Dr. C. J. Mackenzie	\$ 350.00
Aubrey Oldham	25.00
Province of Ontario	325,000.00
Government of Canada	229,810.00
Friends of Carleton	15,082.70
Corporation Annual Giving Programme	9,495.00

### *Capital Grants and Gifts*

Province of Ontario Special Grant	1,500,000.00
Government of Canada (Canada Council)	200,000.00
Building and Development Campaign 1957-1958	337,201.93
Constance M. Jones—Dr. K. W. Neatby Memorial Book	10.00
Lady Perley Chapter I.O.D.E.—for library books	200.00
Ottawa Women's Canadian Club—for library books	400.00
Lorne Richardson Memorial Book	20.00
Mrs. D. A. Camfield—for library books	100.00

### *Endowment Gifts*

Maurice Frederick Carty Bursaries	2,700.00
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### *Gifts—Unrestricted*

Alumni Annual Giving Programme	7,661.08
International Nickel Company of Canada Limited	910.00
Estate of Samuel Kizzel	200.00

### *Gifts—Restricted*

E. M. Saunders Limited	10,000.00
Alan O. Gibbons	1,000.00
Alan B. Plaunt Memorial Lectures	1,691.30

### *Gifts for Student Aid*

#### Scholarships

Union Carbide Canada Limited	1,200.00
Ottawa Business and Professional Women's Club	200.00
University Women's Club	100.00
The Ottawa Citizen	900.00
International Nickel Company of Canada	2,400.00
Lord Dundonald Chapter I.O.D.E.	100.00
Parfield Oils Limited	2,000.00
Canadian Club	200.00
Ottawa B'nai B'rith No. 885	100.00
Regent Vending Machines Limited	100.00
Spartan Air Services Limited	1,000.00
Clendinnen Scholarship in Biology	100.00

#### Bursaries

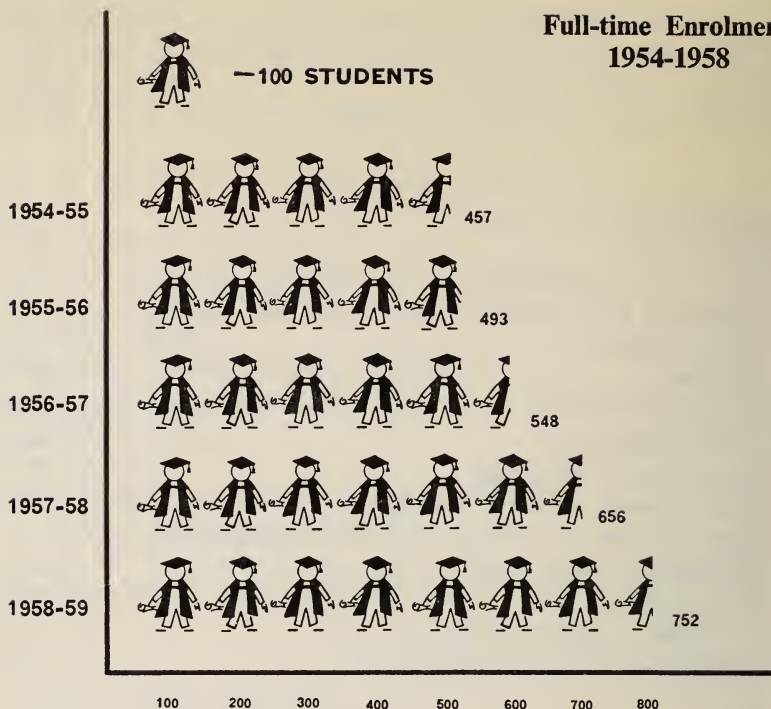
Falkland Chapter I.O.D.E.	100.00
Grand Chapter Royal Arch Masons	300.00
J. P. Bickell Foundation	400.00
Pythian Sisters	50.00
Atkinson Charitable Foundation	5,000.00
Kiwanis Club of South Ottawa	500.00
Quota Club	200.00
Loyal Order of Moose	200.00
University Alumni Council of Ottawa	600.00
Arnhem Chapter I.O.D.E.	100.00
Gyro Club of Ottawa	750.00
Kiwanis Club of South Ottawa Ladies' Auxiliary	50.00
National Memorial Chapter I.O.D.E.	100.00
Protestant Girls' Club of Canada	100.00
Falkland Chapter I.O.D.E.	100.00
Ottawa Municipal Chapter I.O.D.E.	100.00

Dr. F. T. Rosser—Hungarian Student Bursary	75.00
A.T.A. Trucking Industry Incorporated Bursary	800.00
Faculty—for Faculty Bursaries	755.00
Jacob Freedman Charitable Foundation	800.25

#### Awards and Prizes

Chemical Institute of Canada	25.00
Lillian I. Found	25.00
Mr. & Mrs. Jarvis Freedman	50.00
Juniorettes of the National Council of Jewish Women, Ottawa Section	50.00
E. A. Turnau	120.00
Frances Oakes Baldwin	150.00
H. Carl Goldenberg	25.00
American Society for Metals	25.00
National Council of Jewish Women	100.00
American Society of Heating and Air Conditioning Engineers—Ottawa Valley Chapter	100.00
Ernest Moulds	50.00
South Ottawa Branch W.C.T.U.	50.00
Anonymous—Journalism Prize	25.00

## Full-time Enrolment 1954-1958



## Full-time Enrolment 1958-1959

Ottawa and District 531

Other Ontario Centres 125

Hull and District 26

Other Quebec Centres 26

Other Canadian Centres 23

Foreign 21

British Guiana 1

British West Indies 1

Ethiopia 1

France 1

Germany 1

Greece 1

Hong Kong 7

India 2

Mexico 1

Norway 1

Pakistan 2

United States 2

Alberta 7

British Columbia 4

Manitoba 3

New Brunswick 1

Nova Scotia 3

P.E.I. 1

Saskatchewan 4

**Total 752**

## Part-time Enrolment 1954-1958



— 100 STUDENTS

1954-55



733

1955-56



822

1956-57



735

1957-58



935

1958-59



1018 \*

100

200

300

400

500

600

700

800

900

1000

\*In addition, 400 students attended the summer session, 1958

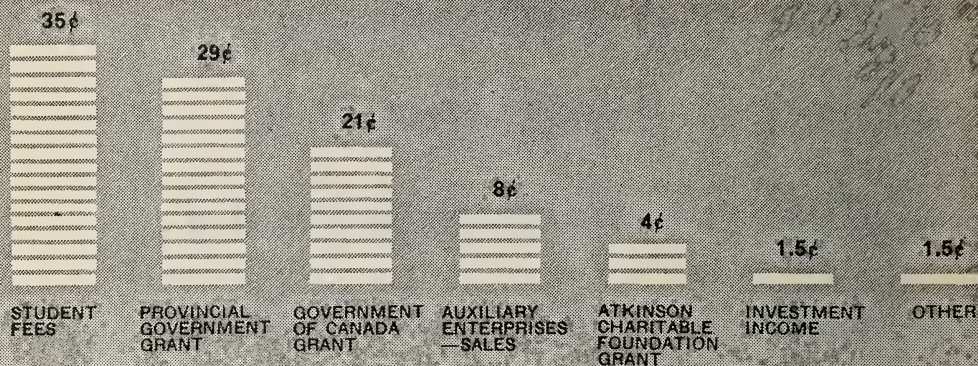


## Sources of Income

### THE CARLETON DOLLAR

#### WHERE IT CAME FROM

Current Income: \$1,114,495.00



#### WHERE IT WENT

Current Expenditure: \$1,175,322.00

